

THE NEW YORK POLICE ACADEMY



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GO FORTH TO SERVE”**

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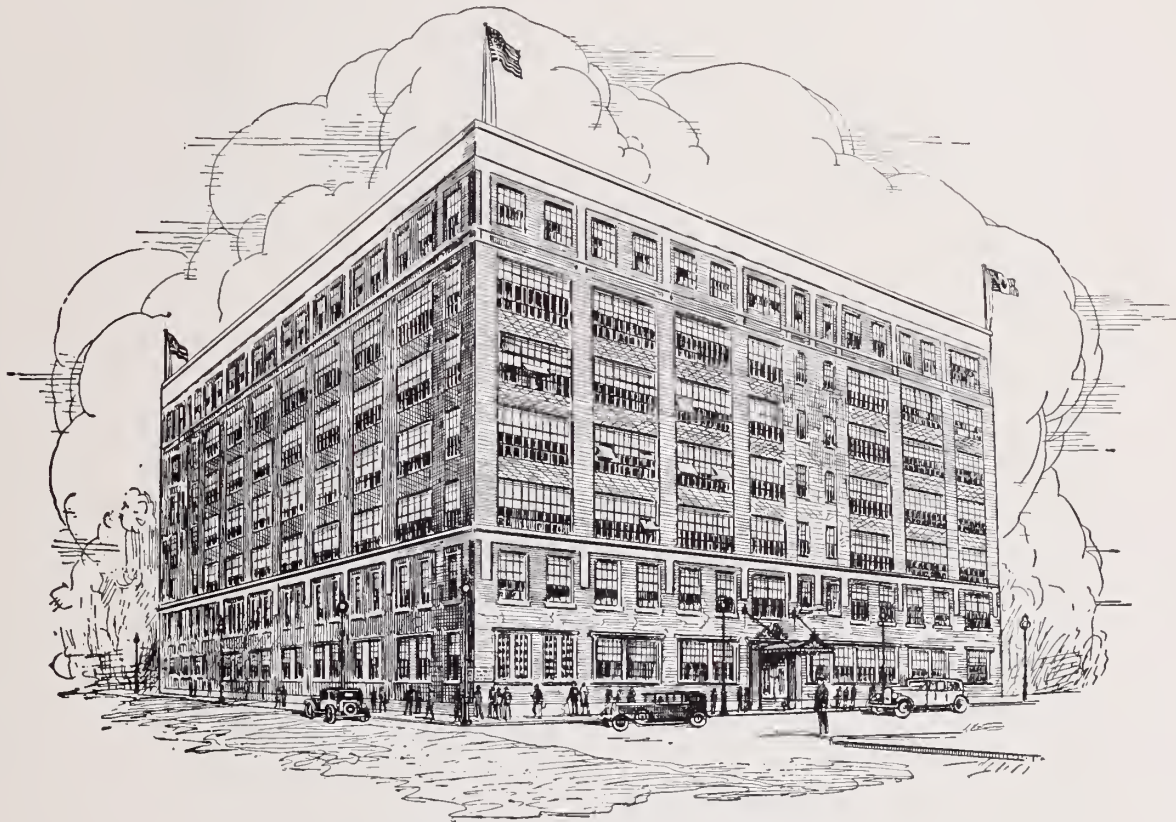
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POLICE ACADEMY

CITY OF NEW YORK

POLICE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK



400 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK CITY

SUCCESS IN CRIME PREVENTION AND DETECTION
MUST BE FOUNDED ON INTELLIGENT, RESOURCE-
FUL, SCIENTIFIC METHODS OF WORK.

JOHN P. O'BRIEN,
Mayor.

JAMES S. BOLAN,
Police Commissioner.

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THE MAYOR



THE HONORABLE JOHN P. O'BRIEN

READY REFERENCE DATA

POLICE ACADEMY

(INSTITUTE OF POLICE SCIENCE)
CITY OF NEW YORK

Organized September, 1929

Dedicated December 21, 1929

MAYOR, HON. JOHN P. O'BRIEN
POLICE COMMISSIONER HON. JAMES S. BOLAN

Location: Broome and Centre Streets

Phone: Call CAnal 6-2000

EXECUTIVES

JAMES S. BOLAN, *Police Commissioner* *President of the Academy*
DEPUTY CHIEF INSPECTOR JOHN J. O'CONNELL *Dean of the Academy*

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LESLIE J. TOMPKINS *Professor of Law and Evidence,
New York University*

FACULTY

*RANKING DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS OF SPECIAL ABILITY DISTINGUISHED SPECIALISTS
FROM RELATED PROFESSIONS*

SCHOOLS

RECRUITS TRAINING SCHOOL	LAW SCHOOL
SCHOOL OF DETECTIVES	TRAFFIC & STREET SAFETY SCHOOL
SPECIALIZED TRAINING SCHOOL	MOTOR TRANSPORT SCHOOL
OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL	HORSEMANSHIP SCHOOL
TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL	PISTOL INSTRUCTION SCHOOL

AVIATION SCHOOL

LENGTH OF COURSES

The courses vary from several days to several months. The content of the various courses is set forth in detailed syllabuses available on application to the Police Commissioner of the City of New York. The instruction is based on the "case system"; no texts are used other than the codes and the departmental regulations.

The hours of instruction are from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. on Monday to Friday inclusive; Saturday 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The attendance of the students is based upon assignment by the Police Commissioner and voluntarily on time off duty. No fees are involved.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER



THE HONORABLE JAMES S. BOLAN

The New York Police Academy

Institute of Police Science

The enforcement of criminal law rests to a large extent upon the police. It is the principal agency of society for the apprehension of the criminal and the offender against the statutes enacted for the protection of life, property, health and safety of the people. To function efficiently to meet the exacting demands of the service a police force must have a carefully selected personnel, organized on sound and lasting basic principles and professionally trained in its work. The high standard of efficiency of the New York City Police Force is mainly due to these elements. Police work has progressed during recent years. The professional training given the recruit and personnel "in service" at the Police Academy has resulted in an increase of 10% in convictions during the year over 1929, the year in which the Academy was established. So it is patent that the professional training given has made its mark, notwithstanding the complexities of the work, added duties exacted and handicaps that had to be overcome.

The character of the police service like that of all other human institutions does not remain put. Naturally and necessarily the service changes both in line of its organization and in the nature of its work. New duties are constantly being given to the police. Such are becoming more and more an indispensable part in the organization of society and in the orderly life and progress of the municipality, the state and the nation. Character changes in American life as reflected in law enforcement require the police be peculiarly qualified to detect and repress the activities of the potential and professional criminal typical of the present era. The police service has become a profession which demands the best material available, men of physique, character and moral excellence, animated by the highest conception of duty and public service. Balance and brains, with courage, initiative, energy and courtesy to use them, are required. Members of a police force can never flatter themselves that they have nothing more to learn. A policeman has to deal with every class of society and comes into contact with human nature in all its aspects. So it is very necessary that adequate scientific knowledge and training be given. Experience gained in the discharge of necessary and compulsory duty is not enough. Modern conditions make it obligatory that the police officer should be a well trained man. Policemen have to exercise tact and patience and to enable them to do this they must possess an intelligent knowledge of their duties. The criminal of today is far cleverer than his predecessor and to cope with him the policeman and the detective must be well equipped both mentally and physically. Police service cannot be effective if it stops with the training of recruits. Training wears off with the years

and unless the initial course is supplemented by courses at regular intervals to the personnel "in service" the quality of the service will wane. Without opportunity to attend technical courses and to learn new methods, practices, technique, etc., that would normally come to their attention only accidentally, if at all, police officers cannot keep abreast of the times nor meet successfully the challenge of the enemies of law and order.

The New York Police Force has the foremost institution in the world for the training of the recruit and for its members "in service".

Its curriculum is adequate and is the outcome of painstaking investigation and planning. Instruction is of a high order, imparted by officers who are experts in all branches of police work. Each school treats its respective subject with the aim of meeting modern problems, and of furnishing the most scientific ways and means of solving them. A comprehensive plan of intensive training for the personnel of the Police Department has been inaugurated, so that it may be equipped to successfully cope with the present day problems. Insofar as they relate to crime prevention and detection, all phases of commercial, legal and social activity, theoretical and practical, are discussed by experts in their respective fields.

The technical principles of criminal investigation are elaborated. Methods of detection are subject to continuous changes, improving with the advancements made in the several related sciences. There is an everlasting warfare between the professional criminal and the police. The modern criminal knows that a crime which has been scientifically executed can be solved only by capable investigation in a scientific manner. The modern technique of detection, if it is not to lag behind the methods employed by the professional criminal, must formulate its findings upon material evidence. The investigation must endeavor to re-enact the various steps involved in the crime and to identify its author by means of a scientific examination of the physical objects connected with, pertaining to, or derived from the criminal act. Thus the Academy aims to bring to the highest degree of efficiency general standards of criminal investigation and crime repression.

Time has already proved the practical value of the comprehensive course of intensive training conducted in the Schools of the Police Academy located in Police Headquarters Annex, adjoining Police Headquarters, Borough of Manhattan. The ideal of courteous service has spread throughout the Department. The rewards resulting from courteous service are of substantial value. Professional

skill has improved through organized instruction. Success in crime prevention and detection has been enhanced by intelligent, resourceful and scientific methods of work.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS

The Police Academy occupies the fourth, fifth and sixth floors of Police Headquarters Annex. Each of these floors has an area of 15,000 square feet. There are fifteen classrooms with a seating capacity of 1,000. Each classroom is well lighted, heated, ventilated and equipped with tablet arm chairs and blackboards. A cinema and portable projectoscopes are available. The Academy Auditorium is located on the second floor.

FOURTH FLOOR

There are six classroom units on this floor. Here is a school for automotive service. The types of automobiles and motorcycles used for police work are displayed in the form of the completed model and also by means of models of the chassis and engine which have been dissected to show the structure and operation of the various parts. Actual shop and laboratory work to supplement academic training is an added advantage to the students.

The Traffic and Street Safety School is also located on this floor. Here the policeman receives instruction in simple engineering phases of traffic equipment and control, as well as in courtesy, posture and the standardization of physical and mechanical signs, signals and symbols; regulations and laws; mechanics of first aid; gathering accident facts, and accident prevention. Lighting apparatus used in the regulation and control of traffic is on display. Students are given practical instruction in the mechanics of operation and maintenance of apparatus for the control and regulation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

The School of Horsemanship is on this floor. Here candidates for the mounted service and the personnel of the mounted troops of the Department are given elementary and advanced courses on the horse, saddlery and equipment; mounting and dismounting; the seat—the reins; the aids—aids in combination—manner of applying them; gaits—with turns and halts; guidance and control; suppling exercises; riding and training exercises; tactics having to do with parades, public assemblages, crowd disorders, riots, traffic and cavalry regulations. Members of the Force taking this course of instruction are given practical training on the horse at the Parade Grounds, Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx County, and they are also given practical instruction in the technique of caring for the horse at the Department stable at the 50th Precinct Station House, Kingsbridge Terrace and Perot Street, Bronx County.

One classroom on the fourth floor is used for the School of Aviation. Theoretical instruction is given to candidates for this service and to the personnel of the Air Service Division. Practical instruction is given at the Police Air Base at Floyd Bennett Airport, Brooklyn, N.Y.

FIFTH FLOOR

Here are seven classroom units. Mental instruction for the recruit to police service is conducted in these classrooms. The aim of the instruction is to test and develop the mental capacity of the recruit, to instill in him the standards, ideals, ambitions, usages and customs of the police organization; to give him a clear understanding of the Penal Law and the Code of Ordinances, including a comprehensive grasp of the law of arrest; and also to give him an exposition of court procedure, and the law of evidence with practical field work thereon. The method of instruction is a combination of the lecture system and the formal lesson. The instructor lectures when economy of time demands, otherwise he calls upon the class to answer questions and to participate in demonstrations. Liberal use of the blackboard is made. Home assignments are also given, based on the lesson scheduled for the following day. At the beginning of each day there is a quiz period of fifteen minutes to enable the instructor to determine the extent to which the recruits are applying themselves to home studies. Review and tests are held weekly. Recruits are assigned to precincts for practical field work Saturday evenings. Examinations are held during the course.

SIXTH FLOOR

The School of Detectives, Specialized Training School, and the Officers' Training School are located on this floor. The Library, open to students and members of the Police Force in general, is also located on this floor. On its shelves may be found works by outstanding authors on sociology, criminology, psychology, psychopathology, police methods, etc., as well as textbooks and manuals of reference pertaining to automotive equipment, aviation, equitation, police duty, etc. Here also will be found books on related scientific subjects, such as environment, delinquency, human behavior, ballistics, graphology, questioned documents and the like. Literary works of cultural value are also available.

An excellent display of cabinets which form a fairly complete museum for the exhibition of criminal paraphernalia is located on this floor. The equipment is of inestimable value in improving the technique of police service, criminal investigation and criminal identification. The collection of material is ample, diversified and interesting.

The Museum also includes an interesting trophy exhibit. The achievements of members of the New York Police Force in athletic and national pistol team matches are told in an exhibit of prizes captured at Olympic games, World's Fairs and national meets.

EIGHTH FLOOR

The Police Cafeteria is located on this floor. It accommodates 300 persons at one sitting. Students are able to obtain the highest grade of food at a nominal price. An excellent lounge room adjoins the restaurant.

ADVISORY BOARD

A number of well known authorities on education and teacher training comprise the Advisory Board. They are expert school men and have met the Dean and his assistants in group and individual conferences. They have been in continuous contact with the Academy and have laid down guiding principles relating to equipment, assignments, programs and methods of instruction.

THUMB NAIL SKETCHES OF FACULTY ADVISERS

PROFESSOR PAUL KLAPPER



Came to America at the age of seven; was educated in the public school system of the City of New York; graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1904. Took post-graduate work at Columbia University; Wisconsin University and New York University, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the last named institution. Began teaching in the Department of Education of the College of the City of New York in 1907 and rose through the various ranks to the position of Professor of Education and Dean of the School of Education. Published "Principles of Educational Practice," "The Teaching of History," "Contemporary Education," and is the author and editor of "College Teaching."

LESLIE JAY TOMPKINS

Born in Salem, Olmstead County, Minn. University Professor, Lawyer, B.S., New York University; 1890, LL.B.; 1892, M.S.; 1894, LL.M.; 1897, J.D., LL.D.; Villanova, 1909. Librarian, New York University, 1892-1901; Assistant Treasurer, 1892-1905. Registrar, 1895-1904; Instructor of Law, 1898-1899. Professor since 1899. Member of the Assembly, 1905-1906.



FREDERICK BERTRAND ROBINSON

Born in Brooklyn, New York. Holds degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. Teacher, Tutor and Professor; Dean of School of Business and Civic Administration; President of the College of the City of New York; distinguished lecturer and author.



DR. WILLIAM L. ETTINGER *Distinguished Educator*

Born in New York City, became successively teacher, principal, District Superintendent. Associate Superintendent and Superintendent of Schools of New York City; retired as Superintendent Emeritus and serves in an advisory capacity; is a Doctor of Medicine and has been honored by Manhattan College with the degree of LL.D.; regarded as an authority in all matters of educational administration.



SUPT. WILLIAM E. GRADY

Born in Cleveland, Ohio, but educated in the schools of this city; a graduate of the College of the City of New York; a post-graduate student of pedagogy and philosophy, New York University and Columbia University; graduate of Law School, New York University, and a member of the New York Bar. District and Associate Superintendent successively assigned to office of Superintendent of Schools, the Bronx and Brooklyn; author, lecturer and member of many professional associations.



SUPT. JOHN E. WADE

Educated in the public schools of this city; a graduate of the College of the City of New York; a post-graduate student (M.A.) of Columbia University. Has served the Board as Principal, District Superintendent, and Associate Superintendent successively, assigned to office of Superintendent of Schools, the Bronx and Brooklyn; author, lecturer and member of many professional associations.



JOHN J. McNABOE

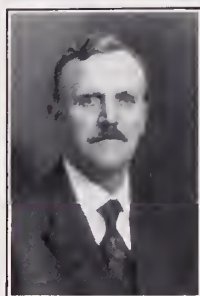
Born in New York; graduate of St. Joseph's College and Seminary, Bachelor of Arts degree; graduate of Fordham University. Graduate School in psychology and philosophy, Master of Arts degree; graduate of New York Law School, LL.B., member of New York Bar; Assistant District Attorney, New York County; former member of Faculty of St. John's College and College of City of New York. Lecturer in Evidence, social welfare laws, probation and parole. Member of Senate, State of New York.



JAMES CHIDESTER EGBERT

Educator and Author

Born in New York. Bachelor of Arts, Columbia University, 1881; Master of Arts, 1882; Doctor of Philosophy, 1884; Doctor of Laws, Rutgers University, 1896; Doctor of Literature, Columbia University, 1929; Prize Fellowship, Columbia University, 1882-1885; Assistant in Greek, 1885-1887.



JAMES PHILIP SINNOTT

Born New York City, Manhattan, June 9, 1891. Townsend Harris Hall, New York City; Peddie Institute, Hightstown, New Jersey. Associated Newspaper Syndicate, 1913; feature sports writer and columnist, New York Evening Mail, 1915-1922; 1922, London, England, New York Evening Mail; 1922-3, feature writer. Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner.





PROFESSOR ROBERT BRODIE

Educated in the public schools of New York City; College of the City of New York; post-graduate work at New York University. Has been teacher in the elementary and evening schools. Principal of elementary, junior and senior high schools.

DEAN FRANK H. SOMMER
Eminent Lawyer and Teacher

Holds the degrees of Bachelor of Law, Master of Laws and Doctor of Jurisprudence. Professor at New York University from 1895 to 1916. Dean of the School of Law of New York University from 1916 to date. Author of several textbooks on law.



INSTRUCTION

The training of the policeman and the detective has been practical. It has been based as closely as possible upon organized experience, interpreted in the light of present day application of scientific principles. Superior officers have been called upon to teach lessons which they have learned through years of trial and error. The learning process has been shortened through well planned instruction. The Police Academy has among its faculty the following officers of the Department:

Chief Inspector	
Assistant Chief Inspector	
Chief Surgeon	12 Captains
8 Deputy Chief Inspectors	23 Lieutenants
4 Inspectors	11 Sergeants
2 Deputy Inspectors	2 First Grade Detectives
3 Surgeons	15 Patrolmen

GUIDANCE IN SOUND TEACHING

Members of the Faculty have submitted outlines of material proposed for presentation to the student bodies, to the Advisory Board. They have also appeared before the Advisory Board and have given presentation of their subjects. Constructive suggestions were made and were followed by frequent classroom inspections. Effective classroom work has been the result. The work of the instructors has been characterized by diligence, intelligence and enthusiasm.

PROGRAM MAKING

The programming of the groups of the student bodies is a complicated and difficult problem. Regard has been had for the fact that the student bodies are in different types of police service, and it has been deemed inadvisable to encroach unduly upon their periods of active police service.

Members of the Detective Division attend on a day on which there is slight likelihood of court appearance or "plant" assignment. To attain the peak of strength in this branch of the service, sessions for commanding officers start at 10:30 A. M. and end at 1:30 P. M.; for detectives at 1:30 P. M., and end at 4:30 P. M. It was also advisable to draw men from the field forces regulating traffic during those hours of the day when traffic is lightest. For this reason instruction to traffic men starts at 10:30 A. M., and terminates at 3:30 P. M. Sessions for the Motor Transport School start at 1:00 P. M. and end at 4:00 P. M.

First, Second and Third Grade Detectives attend a three-hour session, weekly, for 21 weeks. The Motor Transport Course covers a period of five weeks of three hours weekly. The course of instruction in the Traffic and Street Safety School covers a period of ten and one-half hours, three and one-half hours daily for three days.

Assignment to the School of Horsemanship is for a period of six days for personnel and thirty days for candidates. Instruction in the Motorcycle School is for a period of fourteen days for candidates and six days for personnel. The course conducted by the Aviation School is for a period of 60 days. The Specialized Training School (Emergency Service) Course consists of fourteen days for applicants and three days for refresher courses for the personnel. To each of the above the students attend classes daily, except Sunday and holidays, from 9 A. M. to 5.00 P. M., Saturdays from 9.00 A. M. to 12 Noon.

Advanced courses have also been given in the Aviation and Specialized Training Schools.

Classes of two hours duration are held daily, except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, at the Officers' Training School. Attendance is voluntary and on time off duty. Topics are changed weekly. The schedule of classes is so programmed that officers performing any tour of duty are given opportunity to attend.

SCHOOLS OF THE ACADEMY SCHOOL OF LAW

The School of Law teaches by pedagogical methods the basic principles of criminal jurisprudence applicable to the orderly and proper presentation of evidence in the prosecution of criminal cases; and also the origins, development and subsequent derivative legislative enactments of common law concepts intended to insure the preservation and the improvement of society.

This study includes every branch of criminal law and evidence. The case system similar to that employed in leading law schools is used. It is assumed that the student grounded in the knowledge of appropriate legal principles will reason, from a given set of facts, to a logical conclusion, and that in the performance of his duties he will exercise proper legal discretion. Instruction is given daily by Assistant District Attorneys through the courtesy and cooperation of the District Attorneys of the Counties in which the City of New York is located. The School of Law also has on its staff of instructors three members of the Department who have been admitted to the Bar.



Chief Inspector, John O'Brien



Assistant Chief Inspector, John J. Sullivan

SCHOOL OF DETECTIVES

During the year 1932, three hundred and fifty-two Third Grade Detectives, ninety-nine Second Grade Detectives, two hundred and ten First Grade Detectives, and thirty-eight Squad Commanders attended courses of instruction given at the School of Detectives.

There were two semesters of instruction at this School during 1932, the first starting on February 8, 1932, and ending on June 30, 1932; the second semester started on September 12, 1932, and ended on February 23, 1933.

The course of instruction aims to give the student ability to apply legal principles to concrete situations; to examine skilfully every detail connected with crime; to make a systematic and exhaustive search for the slightest clue; to preserve evidence and to consult the expert; to efficiently follow up the characteristics of people, normal and abnormal, and the physical differences and mental reactions of racial groups.

The course embraces methods of police administration; criminal investigation; criminal identification; civics;

elementary psychology, including mental impulses, emotions, reactions, motives and causes of crime, elementary psychiatry, and psychoanalysis; physiology and physical abnormalities; and other related sciences, such as forensic ballistics, explosives, poisons, handwriting, typewriting, etc.

Stress is laid on efficient administration and intelligent methods of crime detection and criminal apprehension. The Penal Law and the Code of Criminal Procedure, as well as the principles and the applications of laws of evidence are also taught. Emphasis is laid on the search for and recognition of clues of guilt; the correct formula for giving descriptions; and the organization and the safeguarding of evidence. Study is made of the different criminal types and factors underlying the geographical distribution of professional criminals, gangsters, gunmen and racketeers, together with the nature and technique of their organization. In the near future we hope to have available a laboratory equipped with modern devices used in the art of detection. Here advanced and capable detectives will be able to study chemical analysis, identification of handwriting and documents, ballistics, and microscopic work insofar as it relates to the detection of crime.



Rookies at Work and Play



*Deputy Chief Inspector, John J. O'Connell
Dean, Police Academy*



Reading from Left to Right—Dr. Daniel J. Donovan, Dr. Menas S. Gregory, Dr. Edwin G. Zabriskie, Dr. Abraham A. Brill, Dr. Sylvester R. Leahy—Experts on Crime Prevention



Detectives' Training School Addressed by the Chief Medical Examiner of the City of New York, Dr. Charles Norris

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS

This school trains members of the Force in higher levels of police work. The training aims to develop in individuals initiative, self-reliance, tenacity of purpose and intelligence required to make the various units of the Force responsive to the lawful direction of superiors. The instruction aims to develop between the various branches of the Department a better understanding of problems and relations; to increase the morale and to fit superior officers to understand the economical administration and the efficient conduct of their units.

A comprehensive practical course of criminology is included in the curriculum.

Attendance at the Training School for Officers is on time off duty. Class sessions are held daily except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. The class period is two hours. Eight hundred members of the Force are enrolled in this course.

PROMOTION COURSES

To Rank of Captain—For all Lieutenants.

Sessions are held, Holidays excepted, on—

Monday	-	-	-	5.30 P.M.
Tuesday	-	-	-	10.30 A.M.
Wednesday	-	-	-	7.30 P.M.
Thursday	-	-	-	1.00 P.M.
Friday	-	-	-	5.30 P.M.

To Rank of Lieutenant—For all Sergeants.

Sessions are held, Holidays excepted, on—

Monday	-	-	-	5.30 P.M.
Tuesday	-	-	-	10.30 A.M.
Wednesday	-	-	-	7.30 P.M.
Thursday	-	-	-	1.00 P.M.
Friday	-	-	-	5.30 P.M.

To Rank of Sergeant—For Patrolmen, all Grades.

Sessions are held, Holidays excepted, on—

Monday	-	-	-	5.30 P.M.
Tuesday	-	-	-	10.30 A.M.
Wednesday	-	-	-	7.30 P.M.
Thursday	-	-	-	1.00 P.M.
Friday	-	-	-	5.30 P.M.

SCHOOL OF TRAFFIC AND STREET SAFETY

One thousand, three hundred and forty-eight traffic officers assigned to traffic duty attended a refresher course during the year 1932. Instruction was for a period of three days, three and one-half hours daily.

This course of instruction aims to impart to the student the fundamentals of the engineering phases of the regulation and control of vehicular and pedestrian traffic; to standardize physical and mechanical posture, signs,



Motor Transport School

symbols and figures; to analyze, gather and collate the elements involved in accidents; to develop tact, initiative and courtesy; to give instruction in physical education and hygiene and the mechanics of first aid; and to give to the student requisite knowledge of the Criminal Law, Vehicle and Traffic Law, Code of Criminal Procedure, and Law of Evidence. Problems from actual experiences on the highways are projected, by means of a projectoscope, to test the judgment and resourcefulness of the students.

MOTOR TRANSPORT SCHOOL

Automobile Division

One thousand, nine hundred and ninety-three patrolmen were given instruction in the Automobile Division of this school during the year 1932.

Commanding Officers and detectives were instructed in the care, maintenance and inspection of automobiles.

One thousand and forty-five members of the Force were examined, and qualified during 1932 to operate Department Motor Vehicles. One hundred and ninety-seven patrolmen were examined and qualified as brake testers during 1932.

This instruction includes basic information regarding the construction and operation of motor vehicles; laboratory and shop experience to aid these officers in caring for and maintaining departmental automotive equipment; practical demonstrations and road tests are also given in the driving and handling of automobiles and motor trucks, and in the testing of brakes.

Motorcycle Division

Fifty-five candidates for assignment to duty in the Motorcycle Bureau attended a course of instruction at this School during 1932 and qualified for service. One hundred and forty patrolmen from the existing personnel of the Bureau attended a course in the construction, maintenance and operation of motorcycles; on strategical and tactical procedure in emergencies; and on law and evidence, particularly the Vehicle and Traffic Law and local regulations.

SPECIALIZED TRAINING SCHOOL

COURSE ON EMERGENCY SERVICE

Emergency service is a trying and hazardous duty. Necessarily, members of the Force assigned thereto must be young, vigorous, healthy and possess unusual intelligence; be alert and resourceful; and equipped with a knowledge of practical and technical methods used in saving life and property, especially under emergency conditions.

The knowledge and technique employed by experts in numerous fields of industry have been gathered and collated for presentation and demonstration to the students.

Visits are made to industrial and manufacturing plants, including ammonia and refrigerating plants. First hand working knowledge is gained therefrom. Students are made proficient in wearing gas masks in combating ammonia, sulphur-dioxid, tear gas, smoke bombs and other gaseous poisons, such as carbon monoxide, hydrocyanic acid, etc.



Thomas W. Rochester, Chief Engineer, Police Department, Faculty Instructor Specialized Training School



Modern Police Photography

Artificial respiration, the "Prone Pressure Method" of resuscitation, the blanket wrap, the three-man carry, the technique of applying the inhalator, antidotes for poisons, and the mechanics of first aid are fully covered.

Applicants to the Emergency Service Division are assigned to this School for a period of fourteen days. The personnel of the Emergency Service Division are assigned by groups to the School for special courses each year, and are given advanced instruction in scientific and practical tactics in emergency problems.

Topics covered include the following:

- Division Orders and Reports
- Rules, Regulations and Laws pertaining to the Emergency Service Division
- Brakes and Ignition, Emergency Truck Operation
- First Aid
- Sulphur, Ammonia and Tear Gas
- Rigging, block and fall, making of knots
- Resuscitation
- Life Saving from Drowning and otherwise
- Acetylene Burning
- Gaseous Poisons
- Bombs—Tests
- Use of Gas Masks
- Steam Boiler emergencies
- Visits to Industrial and Manufacturing plants
- Passenger and Freight elevators
- Machine and shot guns; rifles
- Locks
- Grappling for bodies in waters about the City
- Subway emergencies
- Removal of dangerous trees
- National defense
- Miscellaneous emergencies

One hundred and twenty-seven candidates to the service were given a course of instruction covering fourteen days. The entire personnel numbering 507, was given a general refresher course of instruction for a period of two days during 1932. This was followed by a one-day refresher course on methods of resuscitation.

A special one-day course was given to the entire personnel of the Emergency Service Division on the technique in high power voltage emergencies.

Two hundred and fifty patrolmen assigned to the Emergency Service Division were also instructed, tested, examined and qualified to operate Emergency Service Trucks.

A special course on the technical use of non-lethal chemical agents were given to one hundred and fifty members of the Force assigned to the Detective Division.

COURSE FOR PLAINCLOTHES PATROLMEN

This course of instruction covered a period of two hours daily for fifteen days. The topics included Criminal Law, Court Procedure, Evidence and Testimony, and Police Technique. Two hundred and sixty-one members of the Force doing duty in plainclothes in the various Division Offices of the Department attended the course, which started on June 6, 1932 and ended October 7, 1932.

SCHOOL OF AVIATION

The aim of the School of Aviation is to acquaint the members of the force assigned to the Air Service Division with the principles and mechanics of the engine, the aeroplane and the art of aviation. The Aerial Policemen, however, are charged with responsibilities which hitherto have never been faced by police officers. They have a two-fold responsibility:

- a. To safeguard the law-abiding citizen from all dangers from the air, whether he is flying or using the streets of the city.
- b. To protect the citizen's property, whether it be in the form of an airship or a home.

Members of the Air Service Division, in order to perform efficiently their new duties,

- a. Must familiarize themselves with flying regulations adopted by the United States Department of Commerce, by the State of New York, and by the City of New York.
- b. Must maintain constant watch for the reckless or incompetent flyer who violates these laws.
- c. Must cooperate fully with all other units of the Police Department in carrying out their specific duties.

The nature of aviation work makes imperative the strictest discipline on the part of the members assigned to the training unit. This discipline is effective from the date of the student's assignment to the School of Aviation.

Students assigned to the School of Aviation for Pilot Training must be young men under thirty years of age, vigorous and healthy, and must possess, to an unusual degree, intelligence, alertness, aptitude, decisiveness, resourcefulness, retentiveness and coordination.

Students assigned as Engine and Aeroplane Mechanics are required to pass a practical test in order to acquire a certificate of proficiency for permanent assignment.

Training in Flying consists of two courses, namely: Ground School Work and Flight Instruction.



Engine Mechanics—School of Aviation

The Air Service Division has its base of operations at the Floyd Bennett Airport, owned and operated by the City of New York, at the foot of Flatbush Avenue and Marine Basin, Brooklyn.

A number of refresher courses have been conducted for the mechanics and pilots of the Air Service Division.

Ablly assisting the departmental faculty of the School of Aviation in these courses were men who had achieved

note in the field of aviation. The Army and the Navy, and the world of commercial aviation were drawn upon freely for lectures and practical demonstrations. They responded splendidly.

The topics covered in the Mechanics' Refresher Course included the following:

- Airplane Engines
- Parachute Packing and Maintenance
- Air Cooled Airplane Engines
- Trouble Shooting
- Airplane Engine Carburetors
- Airplane Engine Magnetos
- Airplane Engines
- Airplane Rigging
- Airplane Instruments
- Upkeep of Airplanes on line
- Federal and State Aviation Laws
- Procedure in Accident Cases
- Safety Work
- Reports
- Cooperation of Air Service Division with departmental units



Faculty School of Aviation
Aide on Aviation to Commissioner Bolan
Rodman Wanamaker
Aide on Aviation to Commissioner Bolan
Arthur Chamberlin
Assistant Secretary to Commissioner Bolan

Lectures on these subjects lasted for a period of two hours. Practical work supplemented theoretical instruction. An examination was held at the completion of the course. Twenty three members of the Force listed for service as mechanics in the Air Service Division hold licenses from the Department of Commerce of the United States Government. Twenty of these officers are licensed both as Airplane and Airplane Engine Mechanics. Three hold licenses as Airplane Mechanics.

STUDENTS MECHANICS' COURSE: This course of instruction was open to candidates for assignment to the Air Service Division as vacancies may occur. Theoretical instruction in the classroom in the morning was followed by practical work at the Police Air Base in the afternoon. Topics during this course of instruction included the following:

- Theory of Flight
- Airplane Construction
- Airplane Engines
- Engine Timing and Material
- Practical Work—Hull and Fuselage Inspection
- Airplane Engine Construction
- Practical Work—Engine Inspection
- Repair and Maintenance of Airplanes
- Practical Work—Upkeep and Servicing of Airplanes
- Airplane Inspection Forms
- Practical Work—Parachute Packing and Care
- Parachute Theory
- Practical Work—Airplane Controls and Landing Gear
- Parachute Packing and Maintenance
- Practical Work—Line Inspection Daily
- Magneto care and inspection
- Aircraft Instruments
- Practical Work—Propeller Inspection, Pitch Setting, Tracking and Etching
- Engine Trouble Shooting
- Practical Work—Inspection dates, charts and forms

An examination was held at the completion of the course and an eligible list was established for assignment as airplane mechanic and airplane engine mechanic.

PILOTS' REFRESHER COURSE: As the result of this course of instruction and of the daily flying necessitated by patrol work, ten members of the Force listed for service as pilots are licensed by the Department of Commerce as Transport Pilots. This is the highest class of license granted by the Department of Commerce. Five other members of the Force hold licenses as Private Pilots. These latter pilots are theoretically prepared for their advance to the class of Transport Pilots. They will take examinations as soon as they have flown the required number of air hours. Topics included in the Refresher Course were:

- Cross-Country Flying
- Navigation and Amphibians
- Amphibians and Seaplanes
- Instruments
- The Safety Factor in Flight

- Flying in General
- Federal and State Aviation Laws
- Long Distance Flying

During the year, 1932, a combined refresher course for pilots and mechanics was attended by seventeen members of the Force, comprising the personnel of the unit. The course was of fourteen days duration and included the following:

- The art of welding aircraft,
- The building, finishing and testing of aircraft;
- Developments in the technique of flying amphibians and seaplanes;
- War time use of aircraft, including the conversion of civilian aircraft into war planes;
- Construction of aircraft, with special attention to the use of metal alloys;
- The aircraft's instrument board;
- The art of Acrobatic Flying;
- The effects of Streamlining on the building of aircraft;
- Investigation of aircraft accidents.

The time of each lecture was three hours. At the close of the course an Inspector of the Bureau of Aeronautics, United States Department of Commerce, conducted a written and oral examination of the pilots and mechanics and reported the unit in a highly satisfactory condition.

Three of the Police Department airplanes are amphibians. Much patrol work is done on the water. It is necessary that all members of the Air Service Division should be proficient swimmers.

The School of Aviation has developed its department faculty to a degree that members of the Police Force are competent to train future mechanics and fliers.

RECRUITS' TRAINING SCHOOL

Each Recruit appointed to the Police Force, after passing the examination required by the New York Municipal Civil Service Commission for the position of Patrolman, and after receiving his probationary appointment from the Police Commissioner, is assigned to the Recruits' Training School for a period of one hundred and eighty days.

The training in this Department is sub-divided into four courses as follows:

COURSE ONE	MENTAL INSTRUCTION
Division I.	Introduction
	A Discipline
	B Deportment
	C Government and Civics
II.	Rules and Regulations
III.	Crime
	A Classification
	B Elements of
	C Modus Operandi of Criminals



Recruits for Service

- IV. Ordinances
- V. Code of Criminal Procedure—Arrests
- VI. Summonses
- VII. A The Courts
B Procedure
C Evidence
- VIII. Assemblages
A Meetings
B Parades
C Strikes
- IX. Fires
- X. Aided and Accident Cases
- XI. Observation
- XII. Patrol
- XIII. Traffic and Safety
- XIV. Co-operation with Federal Government
A Prohibition
B Smuggling
C Counterfeiting
D Narcotics
E Aliens
- XV. Reports—Forms—Records

Included in the above courses are lectures delivered to the Recruits by instructors who are specialists in the investigation, detection and suppression of the various forms of crime. Concrete illustrations of crimes which have been committed in the past are presented to the Recruits and their attention is directed to the method which, if employed by the patrolmen on post in each instance, might have prevented those crimes.

An important feature in the training of the Recruit is the home study assigned to him, based on the subject scheduled for the succeeding day. An oral test of fifteen minutes at the beginning of the daily session enables the instructor to determine whether or not he is applying himself to his assigned studies.

During the summer months the Recruits' Training School is temporarily transferred to Pelham Bay Park where outdoor instruction is given, both physical and mental.

On Saturday evenings, Recruits are assigned to Detective Squads in congested sections of the city and are stationed in stores, etc., with the view of preventing hold-ups.

COURSE TWO

PHYSICAL INSTRUCTION

Division I.

- A Calisthenics
- B Marching Leg exercises (Class)
- C Jiu Jitsu (Rough and Tumble)
Class and Section
- D Boxing (Class and Section)
- E Apparatus work (Section)

II. Military Drill

- A School of the Soldier (Squad and Platoon)
- B Manual of Arms
- C Rifle Calisthenics
- D Silent Rifle Drills
- E Tests (Mental Alertness)

III. Swimming

- A Qualifying tests
- B Instructions for non-qualified
- C Expert Course
- D Life Saving and Resuscitation

IV. Recreative Exercises

- A Handball
- B Medicine Ball Passing
- C Games

The Physical Course is conducted at the 102nd Engineers Armory, 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue. Each instructor is specially qualified to instruct Recruits in some particular branch of physical work.

The purpose of this course is to improve the general physical well-being and organic development of the Recruit; to provide him with a knowledge of how to keep in good physical condition, to increase his effectiveness so that he can successfully cope with emergencies that require strength, speed and skill, to instil self-reliance and the ability to command, and to make him physically and mentally alert.

The course is designed to give systematic and progressive training. The instruction is given in classes and sections. The purpose of the class work is to give the Recruit a general outline of the subjects in hand, and to facilitate training in sections, at which time the individual Recruit is taken in hand and taught the finer elements.

COURSE THREE FIREARMS INSTRUCTION

The course includes three separate grades of instruction, namely, (1) Marksmanship; (2) Sharpshooter and (3) Expert.

The Recruit must qualify with a score of fifty out of a possible one hundred. If he does not qualify while attending the Recruit Course, he must continue his practice and instruction until he does so qualify, after he has completed his training period and is assigned to regular duty. He must report for such extended instruction during his time off duty. This requirement emphasizes discipline as well as the imperative need of marksmanship.

The purpose of this course is to teach the Recruit the proper method of handling firearms. The theoretical instruction is given in the classroom in form of lectures and demonstrations; the practical instruction is given on the firing line at one of the Department Pistol Ranges, with the service revolver and ball cartridges.

The Recruits are given instruction in the following subjects:

Revolver	Penetration
Ammunition	Care and Cleaning
Aiming	Firearm Evidence
Trigger Squeeze	Searching Criminals
Loading and unloading	Pursuing armed criminals
Trajectory	Disarming Criminals
Velocity	Quick Draw

The following conditions govern Recruits' Pistol Practice and Instruction:

Distance—20 Yards
Ammunition—.38 Calibre—full factory load
Target—Modified Army "L" Target

During the year 1932, Probationary Patrolmen qualified as pistol-shots, during their course of instruction at the Recruits' Training School, as listed below:

24 Experts	- - - - -	Score of 95 to 100
194 Sharpshooters	- - - - -	Score of 85 to 94
150 Marksmen	- - - - -	Score of 75 to 84

COURSE FOUR FIRST AID INSTRUCTION

The aim of training the Recruit in personal hygiene is to prolong the physical efficiency of the Recruit throughout his period of service in the Police Department. The purpose of the first aid training is to render the Recruit capable of giving efficient assistance to injured persons pending the arrival of a qualified medical practitioner. The general subjects dealt with in connection with this course are as follows:

- A. Health, diseases, physical exercise and habits of living.
- B. Anatomy and Physiology.
- C. Lectures—Sprains, Bruises, Fractures, Burns, Wounds, Dog-bites, Lockjaw, Gas-poisoning, Drowning and Shock.
- D. First Aid—What to do until the Doctor arrives.

These lectures are explained by reference to charts as well as by a moving picture demonstrating the practical methods in resuscitation.



*Acting Deputy Chief Inspector, John J. Noonan
Recruits' Training School*

STATISTICS ON PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

The extent and the significance of the instruction given to the new appointees to the Police Department can be seen from the following statistical tabulation:

	1932	1931
Number appointed	414	1,062
	Yrs. Mos. Dys.	Yrs. Mos. Dys.
Average Age	26 5 28	25 8 22
Average Height	5 ft. 9 1/2 in.	5 ft. 9 1/2 in.
Average Weight	161 1/2 lbs.	159 1/2 lbs.
Number of hours mental study in classroom—daily	3	3
Number of hours physical instruction—daily	3	3
Average hours daily patrol	1	1
Average hours theoretical and practical instruction each day	7	7
Number of foreign born	33	103
Number who attended High School	147	399

GRADUATION

At the conclusion of the training period, graduating exercises are held at the Madison Square Garden or one of the large Armories or Stadiums in the City where the Recruits give an exhibition of the work covered in physical and military training.

That these exercises are popular with the public is evidenced by the large and enthusiastic audiences attending the graduations.

Recruits are also assigned to police duty at large assemblages and public exercises and functions during their Probationary Period. At the termination of their Probationary Period, the Commanding Officer of the Recruits Training School submits a report to the Police Commissioner stating whether or not they should, in his opinion, be appointed. If their services have been satisfactory they are permanently appointed. If not, they are dropped from the Rolls of the Police Department.



The Cavesson



A Candidate for the Service



Horsemanship School

SCHOOL OF HORSEMANSHIP

Three hundred and eighty-two members of the personnel of the Mounted Troops were given a six-day course in improved methods of horsemanship, traffic regulations and street safety during the year 1932.

The training of men in horsemanship aids in keeping them, as well as the horses, in good physical condition

and renders them capable to perform any duty required of them.

Instruction is conducted by expert horsemen of the Department as well as by world renowned experts from the United States Cavalry. This instruction perfects the rider's knowledge of the capacity, care and limitations of the horse; familiarizes the rider with the proper fit and adjustment of riding equipment and makes him more proficient for mounted duty.

THE SCHOOL FOR PATROLWOMEN AND POLICEWOMEN

Policewomen and Patrolwomen appointed to the Police Force during 1932 were given a thirty day course of training at the School for Patrolwomen and Policewomen.

Topics include the organization and functions of the Department, Criminal Law, Code of Criminal Procedure, Evidence and Testimony, and the sciences relating to police work. Instruction in police technique includes constructive work in detection, prevention, protection and rehabilitation. Recognized expert social welfare workers cooperate in this instruction. Physical training

and pistol instruction are included in the curriculum. Visits are made to public and private social welfare institutions and to the Juvenile and Criminal Courts. Practical field work is given on Saturday evenings during the period of the course.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

This school aims to develop instructors by giving them courses in teaching methods, under the supervision of the Dean and the members of the Advisory Board. It is expected to supplement this work by class attendance in the School of Education of the College of the City of New York, where teaching methods are especially emphasized. The present methods of instruction include lectures, demonstrations, quizzes and criticisms of work observed.

PISTOL INSTRUCTION SCHOOL

While the policeman is essentially a peace officer, experience in this country has shown the necessity of providing him with certain equipment including billy, night-stick, handcuffs and especially a revolver. The modern methods of criminals, embracing holdups at the point of pistols, and the later escape or "get-away" in automobiles, have brought the pistol into great importance as a means of control and self-protection.

The aim of the Course is to train all members of the force so that they will be able to use their revolvers effectively in all lawful emergencies. Thirty-six hours instruction are given recruits and six hours instruction to members of the force during each year of their service.

Each member of the Force is required to attain the degree of proficiency prescribed by the Police Commissioner (Score of 50), in the use of the regulation firearm, and is examined and tested in pistol shooting three times each year, which are termed cycles.

The service revolver and cartridges of each member of the Force are also inspected and tested each cycle.

Each member of the Force attaining the grade of Pistol Shot (75 and over—slow fire) is advanced to the rapid fire class.

The following is the classification of pistol shots:

- A. Marksman - - - - Score of 75 to 84 points, inclusive
- B. Sharpshooter - - - - Score of 85 to 94 points, inclusive
- C. Expert pistol shot - - - Score of 95 to 100 points, inclusive

Sharpshooter and Expert Pistol Shots are awarded extra vacation for each time qualifying during current year. Marksman is permitted to wear Bronze Pistol Shot Bar.

STATISTICS ON PISTOL SHOTS

1932				
CYCLE	EXPERTS	SHARPSHOOTERS	MARKSMEN	TOTAL PISTOL SHOTS
1st	937	5,127	3,242	9,306
2nd	964	5,399	3,211	9,574
3rd	906	5,632	3,089	9,527
1931				
1st	474	4,289	4,503	9,275
2nd	896	4,419	3,319	8,634
3rd	1,006	4,428	3,325	8,759

This School has given special instruction to members of the Force in the art of Rapid Firing, single and double action, five shots in twenty seconds, single action, and five shots in ten seconds, double action.

Advanced instruction is planned.

STATISTICS ON ATTENDANCE AND QUALIFICATIONS

1932					
CYCLE	ATTENDED	QUALIFIED	FAILED TO QUALIFY	PERCENT QUALIFIED	PERCENT NET GAIN
1st	17,960	16,855	1,105	93.84	
2nd	18,178	17,078	1,100	93.94	
3rd	18,052	17,094	958	94.69	2.61
1931					
1st	17,721	16,402	1,319	92.55	
2nd	17,659	16,284	1,375	92.21	
3rd	17,991	16,567	1,424	92.08	.08

Included in the above figures of attendance are members of the Emergency Service Division, Air Service Division, Marine Division and Detective Division, who were given special instruction in the use of machine guns, shotguns, rifles and tear gas.

During the year 1932, marksmanship of members of the Force continued to improve. Statistics for the 3rd Cycle show that .9469 percent qualified with a score of 50 and over, while .5277 percent qualified as Pistol Shots, shooting scores of 75 to 100.



Method of bullet identification, showing lines on bullet caused by rifling in firearm

ILLUSTRATIONS

The schedules and schematic outline of special lines of study on pages 23 and 24 help the reader visualize the extent and the intensity of the work in the respective fields.

EXTRAMURAL ACTIVITIES

Safety Course for Fleet Operators

Two hundred and thirty representatives of operating departments of corporations and concerns using large numbers of commercial vehicles and taxicabs upon invitation of the Police Commissioner attended a course on street safety and problems of traffic regulations given in the Traffic and Street Safety School of the Police Academy, commencing February 1, 1932.

There were four sessions. Sessions were held bi-weekly. Courses were given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings from 10.30 A. M. to 1.00 P. M.

Topics were presented by selected members of the Department who are expert in all phases of these problems. The primary purpose of the course was to reduce to a minimum accidents on the highway due to careless operation of motor vehicles and to other causes in which motor vehicles are concerned. Discussion from the floor was permitted as each point was developed. The discussions resulted in a valuable interchange of ideas based on the experience of the different concerns and developed a number of suggestions for the continuation of public and private efforts to make the streets safer.

The concerns represented operate a total of 391,095 vehicles and employ over 225,000 persons.

On April 14th, 1932, from two to six o'clock in the afternoon, two hundred and forty fleet operators met at a symposium on problems of traffic regulation and safety work, based upon the topics considered at the course attended by Fleet Operators in February and March. The topics for discussion were those suggested by the representatives of the fleet operators during the previous course. They included the selection, qualification and training of personnel; the care, maintenance and operation of vehicles; safety technique used by various fleet operators; courts of inquiry; recommendation for improvement of traffic regulation and other methods of traffic control, etc.

Public Sanitation

Upon invitation by the Police Commissioner, the Commissioner of the Department of Sanitation arranged for the attendance of forty-five inspectors of the latter Department at a course of instruction given at the Police Academy to a group of seventy-seven policemen who were specially assigned to secure a better observance of the laws and ordinances having to do with litter on the streets and highways and other violations detrimental to public sanitation and safety. Cooperative methods between the personnel of each branch of the City's service were discussed. The instruction and conferences proved beneficial to both agencies, and the results of their work have merited the approbation of the Directors and members of the Outdoor Cleanliness Association, a voluntary organization of prominent public spirited citizens who are constructively cooperating with the public service to improve the appearance of the streets throughout the city.

By special permission of the Superintendent of the Board of Education and the Catholic Parochial School Directors, talks were made to pupils in elementary and Junior High Schools throughout the city to secure their interest and the interest of their parents in the matter of outdoor cleanliness by observance of ordinances and regulations.

Safety Course For School Teachers

In order to reduce accidents to school children to a minimum, the need for safety education was deemed expedient. In January, 1933, a group of seventy-five representative principals of schools throughout the City of New York, on invitation of the Police Commissioner to Dr. William J. O'Shea, Superintendent of Board of Education, met in conference, the First Deputy Police Commissioner, the Dean of the Police Academy and the faculty of the Traffic and Street Safety School to discuss cooperative methods in relation to accident prevention.

A course in Safety Education for School Teachers was decided upon as the best method of reducing accidents to school children.

This Course started operations on February 6, 1933 and terminated on May 31, 1933. Classes were held on Monday and Wednesday from 4.10 P. M. to 5.50 P. M. Attendance was made up of public and parochial school teachers, three hundred and twelve in number.

This Course was not merely an informal series of lectures but a regularly constituted extension course of the College of the City of New York for which collegiate credit was given to those teachers who successfully completed the course. In addition to this, credit was given for salary increment and alertness.

Topics included lectures on all phases of street safety; statistics on accidents; police regulations and methods for promoting safety; suggestions for teaching safety to school children and plays illustrating safety habits. Descriptive literature on safety was distributed during the course.

The lectures were presented by members of the Police Department, the Board of Education and prominent workers in the safety field.

In addition to attending lectures at the Police Academy, teachers carried on a program of safety education in their respective schools.

At the termination of the course an examination was conducted covering the topics presented during the course.

Closing exercises of the course were held in the auditorium of the Seward Park High School, at Grand and Ludlow Streets, Manhattan, on Wednesday, June 7, 1933. Two hundred and fifty-two teachers who successfully completed the course were awarded certificates of qualification for salary increment and alertness credit. Seventeen teachers also qualified for collegiate credit at the College of the City of New York.

The interest manifested by the teacher-students was such as to lend confidence to public officials serving in an administrative or executive capacity in looking forward to an abatement of the accident fatality and injury record to children of 16 years of age and under on the highways and streets of the City of New York during the coming years.

This course which apparently was so thoroughly enjoyed and helpful to the teachers will be repeated from time to time.

COURSE IN THE PROBLEMS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Plans have been completed to conduct a Course in the Problems of Juvenile Delinquency for public and parochial school teachers during the Fall, 1933 term at the Police Academy, under the joint auspices of the Police Department and the Board of Education.

This course will be listed as an extension course of the College of the City of New York and collegiate credit will be given to designated teacher-students who enroll at the College. The course will also carry salary increment and alertness credit for teachers who are designated to attend.

It is felt that such cooperative effort between the Police Department, the School System and the homes from which the children come is probably the most effective method of control available, at the present time, for combating delinquency.

The course will deal with the social and personal significance of the problem, the causes of delinquency, the treatment of delinquency among school children and preventive measures to be taken.

Police Commissioner James S. Bolan, Chief Inspector John O'Brien, Dr. William J. O'Shea, Superintendent of Schools, Board of Education and outstanding authorities in their field will speak at this course. The faculty will include Professor Meyer Bloomfield, who will discuss counseling; Owen Lovejoy, child labor; Judge Goldstein, problems of the Children's Court; Dr. Lawson Lowrey, Dr. Menas Gregory, Dr. Frank J. O'Brien, the mental aspects of the problem; Rev. William R. Kelly, Dr. J. Henry Carpenter, Rabbi Lyons, the problem from a religious standpoint. Other specialists such as Deputy Police Commissioner Additon, Deputy Chief Inspector John J. O'Connell, Dr. William E. Grady, Associate Superintendent of Schools, Angelo Patri, Dr. Nathan Peyser, I. David Cohen, George H. Chatfield, William T. McAuliffe who will make valuable contributions to the course.

FURTHER INFLUENCE OF THE POLICE ACADEMY

Monthly contributions are made to the official magazine of the Department "Spring 3100". Interest in the columns allotted by the Editor to the Academy is manifested not only by those of the personnel, but by police executives and officers countrywide. The Lieutenant who was successful in heading the list of successful candidates in the Captains' Examination held during 1932, has written, "This column in 'Spring 3100', which I looked for each and every month and perused as closely as the small boy following a detective serial, was one of the largest single factors in my success in the examination".

Monthly contributions are also made to "Street Accidents", a magazine on Safety and Accident Prevention by the Department.

Universities, colleges and secondary schools continue to take advantage of the facilities of the Police Academy to afford opportunity to observe and study cases of criminal detection, apprehension and conviction and cases of police social service. Notable among these visitors were student bodies from Columbia and New York Universities, Lafayette, Gettysburg, Lehigh, the College of the City of New York, and Arnold College, New Haven.

A student who completed the Academic portion of his work for the Master's Degree in municipal administration at the Department of Political Science, University of Michigan, was permitted by the Director of the Bureau of Government of that department of the University to substitute for the required three months of practical experience, three months in the New York Police Academy.

The Colonel commanding the 107th Infantry (Seventh Regiment) expressed "very sincere appreciation for co-operating with the Regiment in assisting it to better its understanding of its duties in the suppression of civil disorders.

During October, 1932, the Deputy Chief Inspector Commanding the Police Academy attended as the representative of the Police Commissioner, the Ninth Session of the International Criminal Police Commission at Rome, Italy, composed of administrative and executive heads of national police forces of Europe. Opportunity was also had to make limited criminological studies and observations at the Medico-Legal Institute of the University of Rome.

Faculty instructors deliver talks on police organization and administration and phases of police work to public and private educational institutions and civic organizations.

The work of the Police Academy is carried on successfully throughout the year. From many influential quarters articles and letters have been published and written commending the training program of the Police Academy. An important accomplishment has been the improvement of the relationship existing between educational institutions and the police department. This development should help to bring the public into closer cooperation with the police in crime prevention, law enforcement and public safety.

Efforts should be centered in the needs for the future. These include training to higher levels of competence members of the Force, further developments in the police technique movement in practical, scientific and social service aspects, and the maintenance of the efficiency and morale of the different branches of the Police Force. There is also need for extramural activities to stimulate interest necessary for solving problems like accident prevention and to secure a better cooperation of society in the repression of the enemies of law and order.

The Department is appreciative of the excellent services rendered by members of the Advisory Board, the loyalty of Commanding Officers of units and the officers selected as instructors, as well as the diligent application and receptivity of the members of the Force under instruction. All have contributed in making the Police Academy an institute of Police Science—"Par excellence."

POLICE ACADEMY

DETECTIVES' TRAINING SCHOOL

Course for Squad Commanders.

Week of October 14, 1929

TIME	TOPIC	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
10 30 A. M. TO 11 15 A. M. ROOM 8	CRIMINAL LAW POLICE AND DETECTIVE SERVICE		
11 30 A. M. TO 12 40 P. M. ROOM 8	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION		

POLICE ACADEMY

AVIATION SCHOOL (PILOT TRAINING)

WEEK OF DECEMBER 2, 1929

Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Engine Construction	Examination	Inspection Factory

POLICE ACADEMY

MOTORCYCLE SCHOOL

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
9 A. M. to 10 A. M.	Motorists' Habits PTL. SMITH	Courtesy SGT. FELLINGHAM	Minor G
10.10 A. M.	Duties of D		

POLICE ACADEMY

OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL

WEEK OF DECEMBER 2, 1929

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
9 A. M. to 9 30	Police G		enses HOWARD	Public Health CAPT. MALLEY	Communications LIEUT. MCGOY	Public Morals INSPECTOR QUINN
			CC ATTY. E	Procedure ASST. DIST. ATTY. MCNABOE	Law ASST. DIST. ATTY. MCNABOE	Safety and Prevention of Accidents CAPT. RIDNEY
				ary Movements		Review DEPUTY INSPECTOR O'CONNELL
				Hacks and Hack Drivers BOLLAND	Traffic Inspector KUHNS	

POLICE ACADEMY

WEEK OF DECEMBER 2, 1929

MOTOR TRANSPORT SCHOOL

Time	Topic	Monday	Tuesday
1.00 P. M. to 2.00 P. M.	Electric Motors Clutch and Differential	Class 1 LT. GOODNOW HOWELL	Class 2 LT. ANDREWS ZUCK

POLICE ACADEMY

HORSEMANSHIP SCHOOL

WEEK OF DECEMBER 2, 1929

Thursday	Friday	Saturday
TRAINING STABLE ▲ Setting Up Exercises Grooming	Use of Direct, Leading and Bearing Reins Keeping Hands Still CAPT. MEEHAN Structure of Horse	TRAINING STABLE ▲ Setting Up Exercises Grooming

POLICE ACADEMY

DETECTIVES' TRAINING SCHOOL

WEEK OF DECEMBER 2, 1929

COURSE FOR THIRD GRADE DETECTIVES

Time	Topic	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1.30 P. M. to 2.30 P. M. ROOM 8					
2.40 P. M. to 3.30 P. M. ROOM 8					
3.40 P. M. to 4.30 P. M. ROOM 8					

POLICE ACADEMY

TRAFFIC AND STREET SAFETY SCHOOL

WEEK OF DECEMBER 9, 1929

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
10.30 A. M. to 11.30 A. M.	Accident Prevention CAPT. McDONALD LT. MOORE	Traffic Regulations Vehicular Operation Traffic Control by Police Officer LT. MEYER LT. HARTEN	Traffic Regulations Construction, Equipment Loading Vehicles LT. HARTEN LT. MOORE	Traffic Regulations Vehicular Operation Traffic Control by Police Officer CAPT. O'LEARY LT. MEYER	Traffic Regulations Construction, Equipment Loading Vehicles LT. MOORE LT. HARTEN
11.30 A. M. to 12.30 P. M.	Court Decisions on Traffic Violations SGT. HADDOCK Law School	Court Decisions on Traffic Violations SGT. HADDOCK Law School	Safety CAPT. EASON LT. MEYER	Accident Prevention CAPT. EASON LT. HARTEN	Hacks and Hack Drivers LT. WILLIAMS
1.30 P. M. to 2.30 P. M.	Signals Posture CAPT. O'LEARY LT. HANLON	Signals Posture LT. LOEHMAN LT. HANLON	Court Decisions on Traffic Violations SGT. HADDOCK Law School	Signals Posture LT. LOEHMAN LT. MEYER	Signals Posture LT. LOEHMAN LT. HANLON
2.30 P. M. to 3.30 P. M.	2.30 to 2.50 and 3.10 to 3.30 p. m. Salute ACT. LT. BELL 2.50 to 3.10 p. m. Courtesy LT. MOORE LT. HARTEN 2.30 to 2.50 and 3.10 to 3.30 p. m. Mechanism of Traffic Lights SGT. BOLLAND	Regulation of Traffic by Lights and Patrolmen CAPT. O'LEARY LT. MOORE	2.30 to 2.50 and 3.10 to 3.30 p. m. Mechanism of Traffic Lights SGT. BOLLAND 2.50 to 3.10 p. m. Courtesy LT. HARTEN LT. MOORE 2.30 to 2.50 and 3.10 to 3.30 p. m. Salute ACT. LT. BELL	Regulation of Traffic by Lights and Patrolmen LT. MOORE LT. HARTEN	2.30 to 2.50 and 3.10 to 3.30 p. m. Mechanism of Traffic Lights SGT. BOLLAND 2.50 to 3.10 p. m. Courtesy LT. HARTEN LT. MOORE 2.30 to 2.50 and 3.10 to 3.30 p. m. Salute ACT. LT. BELL

POLICE ACADEMY GENERAL ORGANIZATION

PRESIDENT
POLICE COMMISSIONER

FACULTY
ADVISORS

DEAN

SECRETARY

FACULTY

RECRUITS' TRAINING SCHOOL	SCHOOL OF DETECTIVES	SPECIALIZED TRAINING SCHOOL	OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL	TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL	LAW SCHOOL	TRAFFIC AND STREET SAFETY SCHOOL	MOTOR TRANSPORTATION SCHOOL	HORSEMANSHIP SCHOOL	PISTOL INSTRUCTION SCHOOL	AVIATION SCHOOL
6 MONTHS	5 HOURS WEEKLY 36 WEEKS	172 HOURS	172 HOURS	60 HOURS	14 HOURS WEEKLY 36 WEEKS	30 DAYS FOR CANDIDATES 18 HRS. FOR PERSONNEL	30 DAYS FOR CANDIDATES 30 HRS. FOR PERSONNEL	90 DAYS FOR CANDIDATES 15 DAYS FOR PERSONNEL	18 HRS FOR RECRUITS 3 HOURS FOR PERSONNEL ESSENTIAL TO QUALIFY	200 HOURS FOR PILOTS 300 HOURS FOR MECHANICS
DISCIPLINE DEPARTMENT CIVICS RULES AND REGULATIONS CRIMINAL CRIMINAL METHODS LAW AND ORDINANCES EVIDENCE ARRESTS - SUMMONSES THE COURTS OBSERVATION PROCEDURE CRIME PREVENTION ASSEMBLAGES, RIOTS, ETC FIRES AIDED AND ACCIDENT CASES TRAFFIC AND SAFETY CRIMINAL RECORDS - REPORTS - FORMS - RECORDS	POLICE AND DETECTIVE CRIMINAL LAW CODE OF CRIMINAL EVIDENCE CRIME AND METHODS CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION IDENTIFICATION RELATED SCIENCES CRIME PREVENTION DELINQUENCY AND OFFENSES	a. EMERGENCY SERVICE b. CLERICAL SERVICE (a) LEADERSHIP AND SERVICE FIRST AID MECHANICS RIOTS AND DISORDERS POLICE PROBLEMS TACTICS APPLICABLE LAW (b) STANDARDIZATION OF ROUTINE CORRESPONDENCE FILING REPORTS ACCOUNTING BUSINESS ENGLISH	ORGANIZATION FUNCTIONS AND ADMINISTRATION POLICE SYSTEMS POLICE SERVICE LEADERSHIP DISCIPLINE STREET SAFETY ASSEMBLAGES, MEETINGS UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION CRIME PREVENTION DELINQUENCY AND OFFENSES RELATED SCIENCES MILITARY MOVEMENT PHYSICAL AND DRILL FIELD WORK POLICE PROBLEMS	CLASS ROOM ROUTINE THE ORGANIZATION OF TEACHING MATERIAL THE CLASS THE ART OF QUESTIONING THE USE OF ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL TESTING	CRIMINAL LAW LAW OF BUSINESS CRIMES CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE EVIDENCE CRIMINOLOGY	PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PUBLIC SAFETY CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS GENERAL ACCIDENT DATA PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS REGULATIONS ENGINEERING PHASES EDUCATIONAL PHASES SAFETY SURVEYS PATROL	CONSTRUCTION OPERATION MAINTENANCE LABORATORY AND SHOP WORK GENERAL INFORMATION	THE EVOLUTION OF THE HORSE ANATOMY PHYSIOLOGY CARE AND USE SADDLERY AND GROOMING MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING THE SEAT GUIDANCE AND CONTROL GAITS, TURNS, HALTS SUPPLYING EQUIPMENT RIDING AND TRAINING EXERCISES CAVALRY TACTICS MOUNTED DUTY THE GUIDON COURTESIES AND SALUTES CALISTHENICS - DISMOUNTED FIREARMS	PISTOL INSTRUCTION CONSTRUCTION CARE AND USE INSTRUCTION IN TARGET PRACTICE DISARMING SAFETY CRIMINALS SUGGESTIONS TEAR GAS, AND USE MISCELLANEOUS	THE AIRCRAFT FUELAGE ENGINE DYNAMICS OF FLIGHT FLYING INSTRUCTIONS LIMITED COMMERCIAL PILOT TRANSPORT PILOT METEOROLOGY RADIO LAWS AND REGULATIONS

NOTE--Hours subject to change.

